The People's Korea

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Algiers World Confab Supports Bi-System Korea Union

Photo shows the third committee of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Algiers from March 26 to 28.

An Algiers world conference March 26-28 unanimously supported the proposed plan to reunify Korea by forming a bi-system confederal state and adopted an appeal and information to the world community of nations, said reports reaching Tokyo from the Algerian capital.

The Mar. 26-28 conference at the National Palace in Algerian capital of Algiers was attended by 126 delegations and delegates, more than 200 persons in all. They included party and government delegations, delegations of public affairs organizations and solidarity organizations from 80 countries and 18 international organizations.

Present were a delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, an underground association based in south Korea and a delegate of an organization of Koreans abroad.

Mr. Kim Yong Nam, head of the DPRK delegation, read a message from President Kim Il Sung to the conference. (See box left) He is one of the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the ruling Workers' Party of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung expressed his conviction that the conference will contribute to further expansion of the international solidarity movement to ease tension and remove the danger of new war on the Korean Peninsula.

Messages to the conference were sent by Abolhassan Bani Sadr, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and other leaders of political parties and public organizations all over the world.

Mr. Lucio Luzzatto, president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made an opening address.

He called Pyongyang's latest proposal to found a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point policy platform "the most reasonable approach toward the negotiated Korean reunification."

He stressed the proposal must be put into practice without fail.

In his keynote report, Mr. Lucio Luzzatto said, under a confederal state, "collaboration and exchange will be realized in all fields of north and south Korea and a unified development of the nation be ensured."

The second-day session was divided into four committees which discussed the following agenda items:

- To reunify the country is the right of the Korean people and it is a task which must be fulfilled without fail,
- The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo,
- The south Korean economic situation and foreign economic interests in south Korea,
- Obliteration of democracy and human rights in south Korea and U.S. military occupation.

These committees unanimously made the following points:

- The question of Korean reunification is an internal problem to be settled by the Korean people themselves and to reunify the country is a legitimate right of the Korean people which no one can infringe upon;
- It is a reasonable one reflecting the realities of Korea to reunify Korea by means of bringing the north and the south together into a confederal state, leaving the ideas and social systems in each sector as they are;
- The arteries of the south Korean economy have fallen into the hands of multinationals, and the deepening economic crisis in south Korea can be bridged over and the difficult living of the people can be improved, only when the country is reunified;
- The United States is responsible for the brutal massacre committed by Gen. Chon in Kwangju and his suppression of democratic figures including Mr. Kim Dae Jung;
- U.S. withdrawal from south Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement are essential for the process of the negotiated settlement of the reunification question.

Presiding over the closing session

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Presidential Message

DPRK President Kim Il Sung sent a congratulatory message on March 26 to the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea. The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, extend the warmest congratulations and greetings to the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and to all delegates participating in the conference.

The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea is convened at a time when the international solidarity movement for preventing ever-deepening danger of permanent division and a new war in Korea and achieving a durable peace and peaceful reunification of Korea is gaining momentum.

The conference will give a powerful support and encouragement to our people who are looking forward to the future of the fatherland, unified, sovereign and prosperous, in the new national salvation plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and fighting for realizing it, full of hope and conviction.

And your conference will also give a great inspiration to the south Korean people in their struggle against the U.S. army's occupation of south Korea and the fascist repressive rule of the south Korean authorities and for social democracy and the country's reunification, and a severe blow to the United States and south Korean authorities who are stepping up the moves for "two Koreas" and new war preparations.

Convinced that your conference, convened in reflection of the unanimous aspirations of the Korean people and all the honest-minded people the world over who look forward to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, will contribute to the further expansion and development of the international solidarity movement for easing tension and removing the danger of a new war on the Korean Peninsula, frustrating the splittists' moves to create "two Koreas" and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, I sincerely wish your conference great successes in its noble work.

(KCNA)

7,000 Tons of Maize Offered to Tanzanian President

President Kim Il Sung made a gift of 7,000 tons of maize to His Excellency Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, who paid a state visit to the DPRK.

The gift presented by President Kim Il Sung is another expression of the excellent friendly relations between the Korean and Tanzanian peoples.

Mr. Julius K. Nyerere expressed deep thanks to the President and the Korean people for the gift.

Songgyungwan Students Call Gen. Chon Rapist of Democracy

Compiled from KCNA, AP & Reuter

On March 31, over 300 students of Seoul's private Songgyungwan University staged an on-campus demonstration and declared "presidential and parliamentary elections" "totally void." They branded Chon Du Hwan as a "destroyer of democracy."

The protest was the second after the March 19 demonstration by 1,000-2,000 Seoul National University students. They defied a tough "warning" issued by the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan over the student protest.

This came as a strong reminder of the instability of Gen. Chon's "Fifth Republic."

The demonstrations by the students of two schools took place at a time when Chon was claiming that his junta was secure in power.

During the lunch break, two students climbed to the roof of a university building and chanted anti-"government" slogans and distributed handbills, calling on students to join the anti-Chon campaign. All at once, more than 300 students responded.

The students demonstrated on their campus, shouting slogans and scattering handbills.

In the handbills, students called the Chon junta a "destroyer of democracy" and demanded that "presidential and national assembly elections" should be declared "totally void."

They also demanded an end to campus serveillance, repeal of the evil laws banning assemblies and demonstrations.

They strongly called for the dissolution of the "student homeland defense corps" and the "social purification committees," and the disbandment of the "ROK Youth League" now in the making to serve as a subsidized tool of the military group.

Plainclothes men and more than 500 riot police were mobilized to put down the students.

Over 1,000 students cheered to the protestors, according to eyewitnesses.

And at least 4 students were arrested on charges of leading the demonstration.

Meanwhile, Pak Mun Su and Kim Jung Rye, students of the Arts College of Chungang University in Seoul, and O Chun Song, a student of Yuhan Industrial College in Puchon, published and distributed printed matter containing an anti-fascist song, according to a report from Seoul.

Late March they scattered the matter in the library of Chungang University and other places.

The south Korean authorities arrested them on charges of "violation of the law on assembly and demonstration."

S. Korean Mercenaries In El Salvador

A number of south Koreans are in El Salvador for combat duties as part of the government forces, a Mexican monthly magazine Third World disclosed in its January issue.

The magazine said the south Koreans were training government troops in special warfare technique and involved in combat operations against the revolutionary forces.

South Korean observers in the United States believe that those south Korean mercenaries were dispatched to El Salvador by the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan at the request of the Reagan Administration.

It is also known that the south Koreans once served with the South African racist regime as military advisers and instructors for its armed forces.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG!

The significant 69th birthday of President Kim Il Sung is coming on April 15, at a time when the Korean people, rallying firmly around him, are waging vigorous struggles for the revolution and construction of the country and for its reunification.

The birth of President Kim Il Sung, on April 15, 1912, marked a shining threshold to a new Korea in the dark days, the dawn on the new era of Juche and a bright sunrise for the people who had been languishing.

During a half century since the President embarked on a long road of revolution in his early days, he has devoted himself entirely to the cause of the independence of the fatherland and prosperity of the nation and fought for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

President Kim Il Sung fathered the immortal Juche idea and illumined the road of revolution with its rays in the early period of his revolutionary activities. Basing himself on the Juche idea, he put forward an original line for the Korean revolution and organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle to accomplish the historic cause of the restoration of the fatherland.

President Kim Il Sung advanced a unique line of people's power, founded the DPRK, the genuine fatherland of the Korean people, and strengthened and developed it into a powerful weapon for the building of socialism and communism through the fierce struggle against the domestic and foreign enemies. He founded the Korean People's Army and developed it into one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces by embodying the original idea of self-defence and a unique military line.

The President, smashing the desperate resistance of the class enemies, most thoroughly carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in a short span of time in Korea, once a colonial, semi-feudal society, built up the northern half of the Republic into a powerful revolutionary base and laid solid foundations for advancing the Korean revolution to its higher stage.

He led the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion by U.S. imperialism to victory and thus inflicted a shameful defeat upon the U.S. imperialists for the first time in history, defended the independence of the fatherland and the dignity of the nation with credit, compelling U.S. imperialists to go downhill. Thus he opened up a new era of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, a new era of national liberation struggles in colonies.

Not wedded to conventional formulae or past experience, President Kim Il Sung carried out the socialist transformation of the relations of production in a matter of 4-5 years after the war and established on his land the most advanced socialist system under which there is neither exploitation nor oppression and everything serves the working masses.

In the period following the war which reduced everything to ashes, the President advanced the Juche-oriented basic line of economic construction and the line of socialist industrialization and wisely led the struggle for their implementation to fulfill the historic task of industrialization only in 14 years. He was the first in history to indicate the new path for the solution of the socialist rural question.

The wise leadership of the President has brought about great changes in all fields, political, economic, ideological, moral, educational and art, and uninterrupted development and prosperity in the DPRK. Thus, he set up a strong socialist fatherland, known to the world as a "miracle of the 20th century."

He also set forth an outstanding Juche-based strategic and tactical line for the south Korean revolution and for national reunification, without forgetting the south Korean people even for a moment up to now after the fatherland was divided owing to the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism. He has led the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean revolutionaries and people for freedom and liberation along a straight road to victory.

At the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, President Kim Il Sung put forward an epochal program of reunification on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the basis of an all round summing-up of the persistent struggle of our Party and people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and of a scientific analysis of the situation prevailing within and without our country.

The proposal for founding the DCRK is a most realistic and reasonable proposal for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

This proposal is, first of all, a patriotic one for reunification based on the profound revolutionary principle on the question of the nation clarified by the great Juche idea, the most correct guiding idea of our era.

As the President clearly indicates the road ahead for Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and Korean compatriots here, the movement of the Korean people here holding aloft the banner of Juche, has been able to traverse a victorious and glorious road in spite of their difficult conditions in an alien land.

Almost every day President Kim Il Sung finds himself among farmers or workers or other people or children, while giving on-the-spot guidance to various places. This must be a key to his leadership. Photo shows President Kim Il Sung at the Ryongjin Cooperative Farm, South Pyongan Province, with its farmers. (August, 1979)

How He Has Spent April 15s

How President Kim Il Sung spends his birthday every year is a matter of great interest. However, so far, no details have been let known. Among the People, Vol. XXIII, a collection of stories of people's encounters with the chief executive, contains a very interesting article of how the leader spent every April 15.

The 396-page book, published by the Press of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 5, 1980, devotes its first 39 pages to the story. The story is authored by Mr. Li Gon Il, one of aides to the President. Mr. Li, a graduate of Kim Il Sung University and educated abroad for advanced studies, is a long-time presidential aide.

For our readers' interest, follow excerpts from the story.

"As far as I remember, President Kim Il Sung has had no birthday party or taken a rest on April 15 every year. Sometimes his family and a number of officials gathered for a light luncheon at his home. In many cases he forgot his birthday.

"Once I and other fellows visited his home early in the morning to wish for his long life.

"He looked puzzled and asked, 'Well, what day is today?'

" 'Today is your birthday. We are here to ask you to have a day off today to recover from many days' fatigue.'

"The President, then aware of the reason, said with a broad smile on his face,

" 'Thank you very much. ... but how can I take a rest today? Today is not a special day.'

"The President, making sure that the business was in order as usual, made some brief comments on the morning news digests.

"Last night, he had his supper brought into his office and burned the midnight oil. Even on his birthday he sat down to read morning papers and news service bulletins.

"On an April 15 some years ago, he spent the whole day presiding over a top-level meeting to discuss the strained relations in our country. On another April 15, he met with a Party delegation which just returned from a tour of foreign countries. One anniversary day was used in talking with Party leaders issues before the Party work. The next birthday passed with him discussing foreign policy with officials of the Foreign Ministry. The following year he held a meeting of Defense Ministry officials to give directives on the military affairs. While he was leading a delegation on a trip abroad, his birthday came.

"A number of years ago, leading officials of the Party and the government decided to take local tours to leave President Kim Il Sung alone in Pyongyang for a few days. Our aim was to give him no excuse of refusing a rest.

"That day, however, he turned up in his office. I told him to return home for a rest, because everybody is out of town.

"Smiling broadly, the President replied, 'No. I cannot stop my work even for a day in order to keep the business of the country going.' He went out to a cooperative farm near Pyongyang, saying that he must know the state of agriculture.

"Every New Year days, the President, compiling a list of birthdays of Party and government leaders, veteran revolutionaries, bereft families of anti-Japanese martyrs, popular writers, artists and scientists, went out of his way to organize birthday celebrations for them, award them state decorations, give them fine gifts and send them on a sight-seeing trip.

"The fact that we had organized no birthday party for him is a great regret to us.

"At long last, the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee decided to celebrate the 60th birthday of the President as a most auspicious national holiday and started a whole-Party and whole-state preparatory work.

"The projects included the erection of a big bronze statue of the leader on Mansudae Hill surrounded on both sides by a group sculpture of anti-Japanese guerrillas. In its background a magnificent Revolutionary Museum was scheduled to stand.

"A series of events was being organized to celebrate his 60th birthday anniversary.

"With all this, President Kim Il Sung refused to endorse any state function planned to celebrate his birthday. A group of Party and state leaders and veteran revolutionary fighters visited with him and urged him to agree. But he rejected their request.

"The preparatory committee ignored his refusal and continued with the projects. They intended to have a ceremony to unveil his bronze statue built on the top of Mansudae Hill and open the Revolutionary Museum. A grand banquet was slated for the birthday anniversary.

"In view of this, the President threatened to leave Pyongyang for the countryside where he might have a peaceful and quiet day.

"President Kim Il Sung remarked:

" 'I understand your mind. If you are really considerate of me, never do so, please. Stop it! There is no sense in holding such a gala birthday banquet at such a busy time. I don't want it. I will be grateful if you let me spend that day quietly. That is the way that you can help and understand me.'

"After sincere and tough reasoning with him, we succeeded in persuading the President to attend a birthday banquet on the grounds that some foreign heads of state had arrived in Pyongyang to express congratulations. We reminded him of the consequences to our foreign relations of his absence from such occasion.

"Compelled to consent, he said, 'You mean I have already become 60 years old. Time has flown so fast. I have still a lot of things to do. . . .'

"In his improvised speech at the 60th birthday banquet arranged on April 15, 1972, President Kim Il Sung said, 'In the first place, I have no idea of what to say on such occasion. I have never written a speech for this sort of banquet. So, today, I am speaking briefly from my heart.'

"He continued:

" 'I grew up under my parents' care until I reached 16 in age. Since then I lived together with you comrades. I lived for your love at the time of the armed struggle or underground struggle or when we undertook the construction of a new homeland after the liberation. With your love, I lived long to become 60 years old.

" 'Let me express heartfelt thanks to all of you comrades who have helped and fostered me and fought together with me.'

"When he was toasted, he said to the well-wishers: 'Thank you, thank you. I will never forget your sincerity. Take care of yourself. Please do much for the sake of the revolution.' "

Juche Anthropocentric Thought

(2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

2. Juche: Philosophical Theory and Methodology

The underlying theory of Juche is an anthropocentric philosophy. President Kim Il Sung states: "The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything."

As he is a social being equipped with independence and creativity, man is in control in the universe as its lord and acts as a decisive factor in its development. This is becoming clearer from the fact that the universe has been made more serviceable to man as a result of his creative activities.

The old theories argue that everything in the world is material and constantly changes—a fundamental distinctive nature of the universe. Yet, a full understanding of the universe's fundamental characteristic feature requires a total exposition of the most developed material man's inherent characteristic and his status and role in the world, indicative of his correlation with the world. Otherwise, it would be almost impossible to draw an overall picture of the changing and developing reality with man, the most evolved being, in the center.

Weltanschauung is a conception of the laws governing human destiny and of man's status and role in the universe. A change and development of human destiny correspond to those of man's position and role in the world, the laws of which must be discovered for the purpose of improving human life.

Any given perception should be helpful to charting out man's fate. Scientific knowledge is sensible only in aiding the examination of man's status and role in the world. Its methodological need is to seek for a workable code of conduct to enhance human standing and role regarding the universe.

President Kim Il Sung states: "Attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them—this is precisely the requirement of the Juche idea."

Conceiving of everything in terms of human values and needs is a most significant approach distinctive of Juche. Conceiving of everything in terms of human values means that scientific perception should mainly serve the purpose of defining the standing and role of man. Such clarification is essential for their enhancement. Maximizing the use of everything to man is establishing an effective method of elevating man's position and role. In brief, human cognition and practice should contribute to a successful exploration of human destiny.

All the theories and methods advanced by Juche are based on such anthropocentric methodology.

Juche world outlook is primarily designed to cast light on human status and role in the world and the laws influencing their change and development. Juche social history deals with the laws governing the position and role of the masses of people in society. Juche revolutionary theory sets forth the laws on their conduct in revolution and construction. Juche leadership theory is on the position and role of the party and the leader with regard to the masses of people and on their improvement.

A comprehensive picture of the world must include the following three points:

(1) the general characteristic features of the material world
(2) the essential nature of man, the most advanced being
(3) man's standing and role in the world which represent correlations between man and the world

A given world view must indicate the ultimate aim of human life and specific ways of achieving it. The fundamental objective of human progress is to establish mankind as ruler of the universe in every respect. A key way to accomplish it is to improve man's creative potential without letup, enable him to expand his positive creative drive to reduce the world to submission and upgrade his position as captain of the universe.

These three points are all incorporated into the Juche world view whose distinctive feature is looking at everything in the universe in terms of human values with man as the central fact.

3. Juche Social History

The Juche social history is an anthropocentric social history. Here is a quotation from President Kim Il Sung: "The Juche idea clarifies the laws of social development and inspires the working masses strongly to the revolutionary struggle for an independent and creative life."

People are the driving force behind any given social movement. In this context people are not flesh and blood but social beings with definite social relations, vehicles of historically-amassed social and intellectual wealth.

A good measure of the extent of human progress of any given society is in the three elements: (1) ideological and cultural wealth, embodiment of human intellect: (2) physical wealth showing the material power of people: (3) forms of social relations binding people to each other. In other words, the advance of people and their society is judged by their independent thinking, creative power and social relations.

For people to be social beings with independence and creativity means that they are cemented with definite social relations and possessed of independent thinking and creative talent, the assets built up socially and historically. A collective of people as social beings is identified with their society.

Freedom and creativity are social properties of people as they are social beings. The two qualities are embodied not only in the human body but also in objective forms. They are built into a social-collective of people with physical and cultural wealth. In this sense, the independence and creativity of a particular society can be described as a property of such group—the social consciousness or ethos.

The social consciousness or ethos is the spiritual aspect of the energies of the given society and decides its movement as consciousness is a major determinant of an individual's behavior. Its behavior is determined by the social consciousness of those in power: the ruling quarters.

Social progress represents human progress, which in turn means the advance of the social relations, that is, human independence and creativity. Human freedom and creativity are in the form of independent ideological consciousness and creative power to tame nature and society. Social life entails material metabolism with nature and interhuman metabolism—a process in which grow independent ideological consciousness and creative power.

Two aspects mark the social relations: one is an order mobilizing human creative power and another an order dividing interests among people. The former concerns the role of people and the latter is a matter of their social standing (authority to have their demands met and social treatment).

The social relations are composed of two major component parts, economical and political. One is the economic system, a social order based on ownership, the right to manage matter, and the other the political system, a social order, the executive authority over people—government.

An increase in productive force improves the role of the producer masses in production, a good avenue where society may boost the output of material wealth: a matter of social concern. Generally speaking, both the exploiter and the exploited classes have common interests in the enhancement of the role of the producer masses which requires a change in the social relations, which in turns demands an improvement in their standing. Therefore, any change in the social relations which is necessary to expand the role of the producer masses meets little resistance on the part of the exploiter classes. Yet, the next stage of change, that is, the promotion of the position of the producer masses, is impossible without checking the resistance of the exploiters.

It is the revolutionary forces, not the productive force, that crush the resistance from the exploiter classes. Consequently, it is obvious that the transformation of the social relations takes place in order to extend the role of the producer masses, to be followed belatedly by a set of changes in those relations involving the elevation of their standing. This is mostly the case.

A deeper political awakening makes it easier for the working people to organize themselves in such a way as to guarantee their independent and creative conduct. Their organizational and ideological solidarity paves the way for their eventual seizure of power in face of the exploiter classes' resistance, and enables them to undertake a radical change in the political system.

Increased productive force and the producer masses' expanded role, which provide an opportunity to improve their standing, do not necessarily lead them to rise in opposition to the old exploitation order. Only when they have been awakened to their interests in economic life and known specific ways of preserving them, will they become ready and willing to overthrow the old regime disadvantageous to them. There must be in place the productive force developed enough to give material support to the replacement of the old regime with a new one, the awakened working people who want a new society, and the well-built revolutionary forces to repel the exploiters' resistance and establish a new world.

According to the development of independent ideological consciousness and creative faculty, new changes will occur in the social relations, developments needed to improve human standing and role. The succession of new order to the old leads to a fast growth in human freedom and creativity. The constant development of society is maintained by changes in the social relations which regulate the growth of human freedom and creativity and human standing and role.

Relations between matter and consciousness should not be viewed as those between an object of reflection and its image reflected but should be interpreted as those between matter and its properties. Matter and its properties, matter and its movements are unified. It is impossible to imagine matter's properties and movements apart from physical materiality. It is also impossible to think of physical substantiality without matter's properties and movements. It is true that consciousness is only in the human body, yet it is also true that consciousness, the property of the highest order of those of the body, coordinates and regulates all its movements.

Consciousness is peculiar of man among all the other living creatures. Intellectual faculty of man is the manifestation of the highest of the vital activities. As the living activities of mankind's forefathers developed, the functions of the brains, the nerve center of all their activities, developed. As a result, its functions became varied and far-reaching to the point where people had capacity to deal with the concrete situations and practical problems by understanding complex correlations with the surroundings. People calculate in advance their interests in the objective world and their potential vis-a-vis it in terms of their own living needs and resources and start a purposeful activity to fulfil those needs.

The human consciousness has built-in needs and creative potential needed to meet them. Needless to say, creative potential incorporated into the human consciousness lacks physical force but is capable of harnessing that of man according to each particular aim. That the consciousness of man is equipped with the most active aspect of his independence and creative potential means, the most important part of his essential properties.

A change in the economic system is bound to cause a corresponding change in the ideological consciousness. So, it is true that the social consciousness is a superstructure reflecting the economic system. Yet it is wrong to view the relations between the economic system and the social consciousness as those between an object of reflection and its images reflected. Consciousness belongs to man as one of his attributes, far from being an independent physical entity. A matter which has consciousness is man alone.

It is senseless to find in the human consciousness an antithesis to the economic system. The consciousness, because of its nature as a human property, cannot form any independent relations with any other object. It may be OK to pit man, not his consciousness, against the economic system. It is people, not their consciousness, that have relations with the economic system. People are owner of the economic system as its masters, never vice versa.

Any effect of the economic system on people is far less than their impact on it in terms of intensity and scale. Because of their vital stakes in it, they cognize and change it in a way to meet their needs. In this process they come to have a definite form of ideology reflecting the given economic system and actively modifies it according to their acquired thinking.

People destroy the existing economic system and build a new one in its place if and when it proves harmful to their interests. Within the capitalist society the working class embraces an ideology in support of socialism. In this case, that ideology reflects the conditions of the working class in the capitalist society, not the socialist system.

Economic and political relations are common in that they are all human relations. What is central to the economic relations is the ownership of matter, while administrative authority over people is crucial to political relations. Whatsoever difference between the two, there is no reason or ground to consider the former as material relations and the latter as ideological relations.

In short, people are in control of both the economic and political relations. Therefore, it is important to view people as the central fact of the two. If the economic system determines the political system, the former is more important to people than the latter. Conversely, if the political system determines the economic system, people have greater stakes in the political system. If the former and the latter are reconciled to each other, people see unity of their economic and political stakes.

It is not right to argue for the establishment of the economic system as the first job because it is the material basis of politics or to give priority to the establishment of government because it is impossible to do so without political power. It is obviously advantageous for the working people to seize power first of all and use it to establish a new economic system. However, in case the revolutionary forces are not strong enough to seize power but if a possibility exists of some progress in the economic fields, it is advisable to press ahead with economic reforms.

Generally speaking, control over people is more important than the ownership of matter. It is normal to place politics above the economy. It is a misplaced concept to regard government as means of achieving economic interests alone. It amounts to a wrong view of attaching greater importance to the means of living than people. People are the most valuable among all riches. Only by becoming masters of government, can they afford to be installed as genuine masters of society. Without becoming masters of government it is impossible to themselves as the masters of the economy and develop society in compliance with Juche.

The social relations as human relations develop according as independence and creativity, independent thinking and creative power, essential attributes of man, advance. The two attributes are inseparably connected to each other. In terms of long historical process, the two qualities have identical development. Therefore, proper answers are given to basic issues when social development is examined in terms of the advance of creative power to modify nature.

Nevertheless, a closer look reveals a clear discrepancy between independence and creativity, between the ability to control nature and that to change society. There are a number of reasons for it. For example, so far, the working people failed to cultivate a necessary society-managing capability because they have been mainly engaged in productive labor to subdue nature, whereas the management of society has been left to the ruling quarters. Their ideological and cultural levels are kept as low as possible as a result of obscurantist policy.

In order to make a scientific analysis of the process of social and historical development it is necessary to take into consideration not only the advance of productive force but also that of human ideology and consciousness plus political ability to run a society at will. Of course, since the advance of productive force is most convenient measure of the given society's development. Unlike ideological consciousness and political capability, the productive force can easily evaluated by means of the remains of the tools of labor used in the given society.

Social development needs these elements: the advance of productive force, a solid material technical basis of society, the transformed social relations helpful to independent and creative human behavior and a high standard of ideology and culture. nature-remaking, society-remodelling and man-remodelling are all equally important—politics, the economy and culture.

It is a major blunder to single out one of the three for top priority and pay little attention to the others, e.g., giving much attention to the remodelling of nature.

It is most characteristic of Juche social history to view society as a purposefully-moving organic entity composed of people in which social relations, the former is more important to people than the latter. Conversely, if the political system determines the economic

(Concluded)

Joint Communique between DPRK and Tanzania

A joint communique between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania was released in Pyongyang on March 30. The joint communique reads:

1. H.E. Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania and Mrs. Maria Nyerere paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from 26th to 30th March 1981, at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. President Nyerere and Mrs. Nyerere and his party were accorded a warm welcome by the Korean people which clearly reflected the cordial, fraternal relations existing between the two countries.

The President and Mrs. Nyerere and his entourage were accorded an opportunity to visit Mangyongdae and some agricultural, industrial, historical and cultural places of interest.

2. During his stay talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and His Excellency Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The two sides reached a unanimity of views on all matters of mutual interests both international and bilateral in their discussions which were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and comradely trust.

3. Participating in the talks on the Korean side were:

1) Pak Sung Chul
Vice President
2) Kye Ung Tae
Vice Premier
3) Ho Dam
Vice Premier and Foreign Minister
4) Chong Jun Gi
Vice Premier
5) So Gwan Hi
Vice Premier
6) Li Jong Mok
Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs
7) Li Yong Chang
Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs
8) Chong Nam Ho
DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United Republic of Tanzania

and . . . on the Tanzanian side

1) ND. Salim Ahmed Salim
Minister of Foreign Affairs
2) ND. George Y. Kahama
Minister of State
President's Office
3) ND. I.M. Kaduma
Minister of Communications and Transport
4) ND. Ussi Khamis
Minister of Planning, Zanzibar Government
5) ND. Paul Sozigwa
Member of the Central Committee CCM
Press Secretary to the President
6) ND. Joseph W. Butiku
Private Secretary to the President
7) ND. J. Lusinde
URT Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
8) ND. G.M. Nhigula
Director of Asia-Australasia Ministry of Foreign Affairs
9) Prof. S. Mbilinyi
Economic Adviser to the President

4. During the talks, both sides gave full explanations concerning the internal developments obtaining in their respective countries and noted the achievements gained in the socialist construction in the two countries since President Nyerere's last state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1968.

5. In their review of the international situation both sides agreed that the present era is an era of independence. To this end the two sides observed that today the peoples of a great number of countries all over the world are taking the road to national independence and sovereignty against all forms of domination and subjugation. However, despite the victories gained the newly independent countries face formidable problems in the form of interventions, sabotage and overthrow by imperialist forces. The two sides were aware of the fact that formidable obstacles confront the newly independent countries and while at the same time classical colonialism and racial discrimination still prevail in southern Africa.

The two sides expressed their particular concern at the deteriorating international situation. They noted that the present situation is fraught with serious danger. In addition to violations of the national independence and sovereignty of the newly independent countries, there are also ominous signs of the revival of cold war with its dangerous implications for international peace and security.

6. In the light of the foregoing the two sides were of the view that in order to arrest this worsening international situation and to promote the relaxation of tension, total respect should be given to the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries and an end to acts of imperialist aggression, colonialism and all forms of domination.

In this context they particularly stressed the urgent responsibility of the non-aligned countries to intensify efforts in order to avoid international conflicts and to preserve world peace and security.

7. The two sides recalled that this year marks the 20th anniversary of the First Non-Aligned Summit Conference held in Belgrade. As members of the non-aligned movement both Korea and Tanzania underscored the relevance and significance of this movement in international relations as well as in the promotion of co-operation and solidarity among member states.

8. The two sides were of the firm opinion that it was essential to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement as a powerful anti-imperialist independent force of our times. However, in order to do so it was imperative that non-aligned countries scrupulously abide by the fundamental principles which inter-alia stress the intrinsically independent character of the movement as a political force existing outside the power blocks.

Both sides shared the view that in order to strengthen the bilateral and multilateral contacts, there is need for the exchange of views between the leaders of the non-aligned countries in conformity with the requirement of the situation created within the non-aligned movement.

This would contribute towards enhancing the combined role of all the member states of the non-aligned movement in their respective position and also in expanding and developing the unity and cohesion of the movement.

9. The two sides exchanged views on the present international economic situation.

A) While expressing their concern at existing inequitous economic relations, they agreed to work vigorously in concert with other non-aligned and developing countries in the struggle for the establishment of the new international economic order. To this end the two sides emphasized the imperative need to strengthen the technical and economic co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries on the basis of the principles of unity, equality, solidarity, mutual assistance, mutual benefit and accommodation, in the spirit of collective self-reliance.

B) The two sides were of the view that this cooperation would increase the strength of the non-aligned and other developing countries in their struggle to put an end to the present inequitable economic system and establish a new international economic order.

The non-aligned and other developing countries must make effective use of all their resources and potentialities and expand and develop the economic relations among themselves, thus, strengthening inter-country, regional and inter-regional economic and technical co-operation.

C) In this connection, the two sides agreed that steps should be taken to institute active cooperation in the field of food and agricultural production including the exchange of experiences gained in their endeavours to reach self-sufficiency in food and interchange of agricultural science and technology.

They also agreed that one of the matters arising out of the question of the consolidation of political independence and socialist construction in the two countries is the issue of training of national cadres.

In this respect the two countries reaffirmed their strong belief that active measures such as the exchange of experiences in the training of national cadres, strengthening of mutual interchange of educational workers and establishment of joint educational institutions of higher learning of the non-aligned countries should be undertaken.

10. In their discussions the two sides noted that it is a common duty of the non-aligned countries to render active support to the struggle of all oppressed peoples for sovereignty, independence and in the building of a new society. They reiterated their firm belief based on experiences that whenever colonialism is put to an end in any part of the globe it constitutes an important victory for humanity and is a significant contribution to world peace and security. To this end the two sides reaffirmed the positions adopted by the non-aligned movement that it was incumbent upon all non-aligned countries as well as all other anti-imperialist forces to wage a powerful struggle to finally liquidate colonialism, imperialism, racial discrimination and domination.

11. Faithful to this commitment and in keeping with the traditions of the two countries the two sides in their discussions also reaffirmed their positions on the following:

(A) Korea and Tanzania expressed firm solidarity to all the Asian peoples in their struggle to oppose imperialist aggression and intervention and build a new society of independence and prosperity.

(B) The two sides welcomed the independence of Zimbabwe as constituting an important victory in the cause of national liberation struggle.

(C) Korea and Tanzania strongly condemned the racist regime of South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its apartheid policy to dominate the Namibian people.

The two sides expressed their support and solidarity with the heroic national liberation struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization in order to put an end to the occupation of their territory by the racists. The two sides also voiced firm support for the South African people to fight for terminating racial discrimination, oppression, all kinds of injustice and encouragement to the national liberation movement by the South African people.

(D) Korea and Tanzania strongly denounced the racist regime of South Africa for its barbarous armed invasion and subversive activities committed by the South African racist regime against the frontline African states.

(E) Korea and Tanzania expressed their firm solidarity with the Palestinian people led by their natioal liberation movement PLO, in their struggle to regain their homeland. They also reiterated their support for the other Arab people fighting to liberate their occupied territories and called upon Israel to withdraw from all the occupied Arab lands in accordance with U.N. resolutions.

(F) The two sides expressed their full support for the people of western Sahara led by Polisario to liberate their country.

(G) Korea and Tanzania reaffirmed their support for the legitimate demands of the littoral states to make the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

12. On bilateral relations both sides noted with satisfaction that their two countries have formed firm ties in the pursuit of the common ideals towards the preservation of respective policies.

Recognizing that the further expansion and development of the excellent friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two countries as well the active mutual support and encouragement to the revolutionary cause were in full accord with the fundamental mutual interests of the Korean and the Tanzanian people and with the cause of anti-imperialism, independence, non-alignment and world peace, the two sides expressed their determination to strengthen and develop them onto a higher stage in the years to come in the following manner.

1) Korea and Tanzania shall develop the bilateral relations, exchange the experiences gained in the building of socialism of the two countries and expand and develop the cooperation and interchange in the economic, technical and cultural fields.

2) The Korean side warmly congratulated the Tanzanian people on their successes registered in the struggle to build with their own efforts an independent

(Continued on page 4)

Tanzanian Leader Praises Juche, Korean Agriculture

Mr. Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania who visited the DPRK from Mar. 26 to 30, highly appraised the policy of the Pyongyang Government by saying that it has shown "what can be done, even by Third World countries." The President said that the Pyongyang Government "has made tremendous progress" toward solving the same rural questions as those of Tanzania.

The Tanzanian President offered these remarks in his speech made at a banquet he arranged on Mar. 30 in honour of DPRK President Kim Il Sung. Follows a gist of the speech:

Comrade President, I have already said that when I was here in 1968 we were impressed by the evidence of your rural development. I am now highly impressed by the advances which have been made since that time. It is true that a visitor like myself can only get a quick glimpse of a few projects. But it is quite evident that the Korean people, under your wise leadership, have succeeded in transforming rural life in this country. No longer is village life an endless succession of hard work, poverty, and insecurity. It is now productive work in the real sense – hard and difficult, but with some time for education and leisure, and with the certainty of sufficiency at the end of the harvest.

Your great achievements give much encouragement to me and my colleagues. You have irrigated almost all your arable land, electrified the villages, mechanised the farms, and you use appropriate chemical fertilisers on the soil everywhere. This is a tremendous achievement. You have also provided basic health and education services for everyone. By all these things you have shown what can be done, even by Third World countries.

My own country – Tanzania – is vast, and we are a long way behind Korea in the development process. But we have a great deal of land which is as yet undeveloped, and very good potential. And the basic problem for us is all the same. It is how to produce as much as possible from each hectare of cultivated land, while conserving the soil and preventing environmental damage of any kind.

You have made tremendous progress towards solving that problem in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Equally noticeable since my last visit to this country, however, is the advances which have been made in extending the industrial base on which so much progress – indeed any real development – depends. Time did not permit us to see as much as we would have liked to do of your new industrial development, but from the factories we did visit, from the explanations made to us, and from the evidence everywhere of industrial building techniques used in construction, it is clear that your industrial achievements are no less remarkable than those of agricultural revolution.

Comrade President, advances like these do not happen by accident. They result from good leadership, good planning, and disciplined hard work by the people themselves. The word "Juche" is really made meaningful when one sees the actions of the Korean people as they advance under its banner.

However, the real problem for Third World countries lies in the implementation of policies, not in the formulation of policies. It is therefore your success in implementing your own policies which impresses me so much. I hope that, by our persistent efforts and our determination to overcome the difficulties which face us, we in Tanzania will become equally good at implementing our own policies of Ujamaa na Kujitegemea.

Tanzania Publishing House

"Team Spirit '81": Aggressive Plan against DPRK

The two-month old largest-scale U.S.-south Korea combined war game dubbed "Team Spirit '81" drew to a close. The Washington-Seoul joint maneuver was far from defensive but is clearly offensive in nature. It is clearly seen in the remarks made by a certain south Korean commander that a large-scale amphibious landing operation will demonstrate the ability of American and south Korean marines to conduct a large-scale combined landing operation at any coast of the north." (Mar. 12 issue of the south Korean daily Hanguk Ilbo) The Mar. 14 issue of The People's Korea carried an article on the scale of, the performance of weapons involved, and the nature of the phased exercises.

This article is an additional analysis of its offensive nature.

AMPHIBIOUS LANDING OPERATION, "Valiant Flex 81-2" or "Ssangryong No. 14", Mar. 15, Pohang:

A landing operation is offensive in nature. Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Olmstead, commander of the U.S. Third Marine Amphibious Force, in an interview with the daily Chung-Ang Ilbo on Mar. 14 officially said that support was given by warships and marine aircraft, combat planes, artillery and tanks, and that the operation was similar in scale to the Inchon Landing Operation of Sep. 7, 1950.

The exercise involved some 30,000 marines and navy personnel from the U.S. mainland and Japan and south Korean troops.

In view of aircraft involved and the scene of landing drills, it is clear that the amphibious assault landing operation was carried out on the supposition of a plan to break the defense line at any cost for an assault on Pyongyang. Maj. Gen. Olmstead said in the interview: "After the Inchon landing operation conducted in the 1950's, we created a special function, that is, an all-weather vertical operation. This operation means sending military personnel deep into the rear of the enemy with military helicopters in case of unfavorable conditions around the coast."

It was remarkable that nuclear-capable aircraft such as F111s, F4s, Harriers (AV-8V) gave first-stage ground-support to shatter the defenses, to enable U.S. forces and south Koreans to land successfully.

In the amphibious landing operation held near Pohang, South Kyongsang Province, mainly F111s and F4s carried out bombing mission in concert with naval bombardment.

In support of AV-8V Harrier aircraft, helicopter gunships such as UH-1s and Cobras based on the USS Tarawa and Belleau Wood flew deep into the rear to attack the defenders and to conduct combined operations with the landing forces. This all-weather vertical attack drill is based on lessons drawn from the Inchon landing operation.

The terrain selected for landing drills also indicates the specific aim of this exercise. During the past two or three years the U.S.-south Korea joint landing operations took place in the Western coastal waters. However, the "Ssangryon No. 14" operation was staged on the Eastern coast, including Pohang, which is similar in terrain to the coastal areas of Wonsan, Hamhung, Tanchun, Chungjin and Rajin, major East Sea ports of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Maritime Province of the Soviet Union. Though the East Sea is rough, Washington and Seoul picked this as a training ground for various kinds of amphibious landing operations. (Mar. 14 issue of the daily Chung-Ang Ilbo.)

RIVER-CROSSING OPERATION, Mar. 17, central frontline:

Large-scale river-crossing operations were one of the high-lights of "Team Spirit '81". Maneuver of this kind are essential for any successful preemptive attack, in view of the mountainous terrain of the north, many swift running streams, and especially the wide River Imjin which flows along the 38th Parallel.

This is all the more obvious for the scale of the maneuvers and also for the fact that the units involved in them included the U.S. 25th division, south Korean and American marines, mechanized units, infantrymen, and field-engineering units as well as the U.S. 2779th army unit. (Mar. 18 issue of the daily Hanguk Ilbo)

This river-crossing maneuver was staged along the 260-meter-wide Namhan River (South Kyongsang Province) whose topography is very similar to that of the River Imjin. The Namhan River has a depth ranging from four to six meters. The depth suggests that the attacking American and south Korean mechanized units can cross any river in all seasons. The river-crossing was carried out under the cover of 8-inch self-propelled guns, sophisticated 155mm howitzers, Vulcan antiaircraft guns and jeep-mounted TOW anti-tank missiles.

Air support was provided by such attack helicopters as 55 MDs and Cobras as infantrymen swiftly crossed the river by assault boats or over pontoon bridges. An undisclosed number of tanks from a mechanized military unit also crossed the river.

AIRLANDING & TAKEOFF, AIRDROPPING EXERCISE, Mar. 17, central frontline:

An undisclosed number of south Korean and American airmen held a air-landing, takeoff, and air-dropping exercise on portions of the Seoul-Pusan Expressway: a fleet of nine warplanes, 15 transportation helicopters, three reconnaissance planes.

The use of expressways as makeshift runways means a large number of warplanes might be amassed for attack missions on the north without being detected.

The first-stage air dropping involved not only infantrymen but also heavy tanks and large-calibre guns. (Mar. 18 issue of the daily Hanguk Ilbo) Airdropping strongly implies prime target of destruction must include the DPRK's rear communications centers, factories and logistics bases.

The Americans used C130s and C141s plus huge chopper participated. They can deliver heavy combat gear and soldiers deep into the DPRK to set up positions. They received close-air support from fighter-bombers and Cobra helicopter gunships as in Vietnam.

As above-mentioned, Washington and Seoul, proceeding from their mutual interest, are going to further strengthen their aggressive collusion. The two-month old "Team Spirit '81" marked a new occasion in their collusion. The large-scale U.S.-south Korea combined war game is a dangerous act menacing peace in the Korean Peninsula and Asia and further aggravating the military confrontation and tension in Korea and leading the situation and to an armed conflict. As a result, it also will promote the possibility of provoking a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula.

Hanguk Ilbo:

Story of S. Korean Female Workers in Canada

Introduced here is an article in "Hanguk Ilbo" dated Mar. 8, titled "We Endure All Difficulties and Hardships by Sending Money to Our Fatherland." (excerpts)

The article was written by a journalist working for the Winnipeg branch office of the "Hanguk Ilbo", in Canada.

This article describes the miserable conditions of south Korean women workers who are engaged in heavy sewing work, suffering from poor living conditions.

• •

"We can endure difficulties. However when we receive letters from our fathers in our home town and when we send letters to our homes we shed tears, not wondering why," said Korean women workers.

A total of 68 women workers who came to Winnipeg City, Manitoba State, Canada at the end of October 1980 as emigrants in a group and are now engaging in sewing work, have spent one year and four months.

Miss Kim who was working in a dress-making shop in Seoul, Miss Ri who was a salesgirl at a fancy shop in a department store and Miss Pak, who was a typist at a small company, have been living together like family members.

They who are of the same age and are single women, live in an apartment located in Toronto St., Winnipeg City.

At night when they feel lonely and want to meet their families, they sing popular songs of their hometown together.

As their working hours are fixed, they can take supper together. However, as they have no table, they use a large box upside down. They make their bed on the floor of the apartment without even a carpet. No doubt, eight hours' sewing work on blue jeans is heavy work.

However they feel happy when they are working, as they can banish worldly thoughts from their minds.

Miss. Kim says that many fellow workers have regrets about having come to Canada while Miss Ri says there is a big difference between what she heard in advance about this place and the reality. Miss Pak says that she sometimes regrets but that she will live with hope. Min Jong Suck, a representative of the sewing workers says that most of the women workers who have emigrated to Canada, come from dress-making shops and that they work for 12 different companies, separated according to the recommendations of the sewing association.

Although different companies pay different wages, the average amount of wages per hour is four dollars.

Some companies pay wages on a piece-work basis, which average five dollars and fifty cents per hour.

They say they have storng feelings against sewing workers who emigrated from the Philippines several years ago, and who redicule them as "late comers."

Miss. Min has already obtained her right to permanent residence in Canada. As she is working under no employment contract, she can quite the present job at any time. However, she is resolved to continue the present work at least for another year.

Miss Min explained that it is because they are resolved to continue their present work that they do not want to marry here or call their family members to their apartments.

A girl, just 20 years old, says that she has been enduring all hardships and difficulties by thinking that she can send part of her hard-earned money to her family members since the first month when she began to work. She added that she has little money left and that she feels lonely, living in a foreign country.

They feel most lonely when they are left alone. So, they want to have a meeting of single women. They have a plan to go together to visit Toronto and the Niagara Falls during the summer vacation.

After their heavy work is over, they prepare their meal together and eat together.

Some of them attend a school to learn English. They live in Toronto S. in groups of three to four, sharing their rooms, 20 to 30 in all in each village. If something difficult happens, they gather together to talk over and solve it.

In Winnipeg City, there are about 600 Koreans forming a small Korean community.

In this community, most residents are welders and sewing workers except for three doctors and three university professors. There are about 20 shops operated by Koreans.

In early February, four Koreans newly came to the community as the first Koreans to come to work here since the 68 sewing workers began to live there.

About 100 sewing workers are expected to come to live in this community within March.

Under a strange circumstance that Korean sewing workers began to emigrate to Winnipeg where sewing work is developed. The truth is that textile traders called Korean workers into their factories in Canada as a measure to bring pressure to bear on sewing workers from the Philippines.

At present, Philippine sewing workers in Winnipeg number about 15,000. It is said that textile operators here will call more than 500 Korean sewing workers into their factories in future.

Some companies said that they are planning to employ from 2,000 to 3,000 Korean women workers in the future.

Joint Communique

(Continued from page 4)

national economy and national culture and to realize the ideal of socialism under the correct leadership of their leader His Excellency President Julius K. Nyerere following the road illuminated by the "Arusha Declaration."

The Korean side expressed full support to the United Republic of Tanzania in its active moral diplomatic and material support in the struggle of the southern African people to put an end to the racist rule and in its positive efforts for the complete liberation and unity of Africa and the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

The Korean side particularly highly appreciated the role played by the United Republic of Tanzania and other frontline states in discharging with credit their responsibility to support the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

3) The Tanzanian side warmly congratulated the Korean people on having developed their country in a short period into a powerful socialist country, independent in politics, self-supporting in economy and national defence under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, by energetically waging the three revolutions ideological, technical and cultural.

The Tanzanian side wished the Korean people new greater successes in their struggle to fulfil the 2nd 7-Year Plan and bring earlier the complete victory of socialism holding aloft the decision of the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Tanzanian side reiterated its full support to the three principles and 5-point policy for national reunification, the policy of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point policy of the unified state advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and expressed firm solidarity to the just struggle of the Korean people for independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The two sides condemned all manoeuvres to create "two Koreas" and demanded immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

13. Expressing satisfaction over the results of the current state visit of His Excellency Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the two sides considered that all the questions upon which Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, discussed and culminated in unanimity of views in the meeting and talks will greatly contribute to further consolidation and development of the brotherly relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two peoples and to the strengthening of the non-aligned movement.

14. His Excellency Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of Mrs. Maria Nyerere and members of his entourage expressed profound gratitude and appreciation to Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Party and Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the warm hospitality accorded to them during their stay.

15. His Excellency Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, took the opportunity to renew his invitation to Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to visit the United Republic of Tanzania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date for the visit would be arranged through diplomatic channels.

How Much Military Aid Is Kim Dae Jung Worth?

Introduced here is an article written by Don Luce on Kim Dae Jung. The article was contributed to the November 1980 issue of "Korea Scope" published by International Christian Network for Democracy in Korea based in New York.

In his article Don Luce analyzed why the late strongman Pak Jung Hi and his successor Chun Du Hwan desperately attempted to silence Kim Dae Jung, south Korea's most popular democratic politician.

By Don Luce

"You must try to see Kim Dae Jung," the Korean woman told me. He is at the hospital. But, really, that is a prison. You must let the Korean government know that the outside world cares. You must draw attention to his fate. All of Korea worries about him." The woman gave me a note: "Please take this kind man to Kim Dae Jung's bedside." That was all the note said.

I carefully studied her directions on how to get to the hospital by bus and set out. After arriving, I wandered up and down the hospital aisles for a while and finally stopped a nurse.

"Can you help me?" I asked in English. But she could not speak English, so I gave her my note. She read it, dropped it, looked at me in fear, turned and ran down the aisle. As I stood there watching her, a middle-aged man with a stethoscope around his neck came up to me.

"Can I help you?" he asked in English. "Thank you," I replied. "I'd like to see Kim Dae Jung." "I don't know why you think you can see him," the man said. "I'm a doctor and I can't see him. None of the doctors here can see him. But I can tell you where he is." The doctor then carefully explained how to reach Kim's room. As I was about to leave, he took my hand and said softly: "Thank you, my friend. Try hard. All of Korea wishes you luck."

It was easy to recognize the wing of the hospital where Kim was kept. A barricade was set up and 20 armed militia police and plain-clothesmen stood guard.

"Excuse me," I said as I reached the gate. "I'd like to meet Kim Dae Jung."

"Who sent you?" the guard asked. "What was his name? Why do you want to see Kim Dae Jung? What is your business here?"

There was no way to get through the barricade on that hot August day in 1978. But the terror in the eyes of the nurse who feared she might somehow be implicated in the foreigner's wish to see Kim has remained with me. And so, too, has the courage of the gentle doctor is attempting a final solution to his Kim problem: Execution.

Since my attempt to visit Kim at the hospital I have tried to imagine why first, Park Chung Hee and now General Chun Doo Whan would go to such lengths to silence South Korea's most popular political leader. Now Kim Dae Jung is charged as being subversive and a threat to national security. But, except for a few months, since 1973 he has been in prison, the hospital or under house arrest.

Many of the reasons are, of course, obvious. Kim Dae Jung had the will and personal strength to remain independent of Park Chung Hee's power and corruption. He also has the charisma and national image to unseat General Chun in a free election.

Donald Ranard, former director of the Office of Korean Affairs in the State Department, 1970-74, explains why the military, the KCIA and even some Japanese interests want to see Kim destroyed:

To the military and KCIA Kim is anathema. In 1971 he had raised for debate questions of unification, academic freedom, a free press and the role of the military and the intelligence function in a free society all issues which the Korean military and the KCIA in their myopic view of national security saw threatening their private position. Just as Park found Kim Dae Jung an obstacle to his continuation of power, so does General Chun Doo Whan see Kim as jeopardizing the predominance of the military in Korean society. In addition, the intelligence services fear that Kim, if free to speak out, would reveal more of the plot to kidnap him that serves their vested interest. Regrettably, it may be added that such forces in Korea are joined by Japanese politicians and business interests who are happier to see Kim immobilized for similar reasons.

Fall Guy to Divert Attention

General Chun also sees a way to use Kim Dae Jung. Whenever a government is bogged down by internal problems, they look for a scapegoat and a way to divert attention. Inflation is 40% this year. Shin Byong-Hyun, Minister of Economic Planning, has announced that for the first time since the 1950's the South Korean GNP will actually decline this year by an estimated 2%. Unemployment will reach six percent, the highest since 1967. Wage increases, averaging 9.5% in the 1970-78 period, have surpassed productivity (8.7% in the same period). Thus South Korea is losing competitiveness with Indonesia, the Philippines, and Hong Kong.

Kim Dae Jung Most Popular Political Leader

Kim Dae Jung became the central opposition figure in 1971 when he came close to defeating Park Chung Hee in the presidential race. In spite of massive intimidation by the government, Kim received 45% of the vote. After that the Park government did everything it could to silence Kim. First, there was a mysterious automobile accident; then a kidnaping from his hotel in Tokyo; then prison and finally house arrest. Now General Chun

The population of Seoul, Pusan and other cities has grown too fast and the populations are far more critical of the government than the farm areas. In Seoul, for example, 80% of the population voted against Park Chung Hee's ruling Democratic Republic Party in the last election. More important, as was seen in Kwangju and other cities in May, the student-worker-religious urban unrest is going out onto the streets in increasing numbers.

The "solution" for each of South Korea's problems seems to exacerbate another. Holding down wages to combat inflation and improve competitiveness with other countries would clearly intensify anti-government demonstrations. Dispersement of industry to move more people out of the angry cities requires tremendous amounts of construction which is inflationary. Not being able to solve the problems has caused the Seoul regime to try to divert attention away from the problem. Kim Dae Jung has become a victim of this kind of thinking.

Five years ago, in a story headlined PARK SEES SEOUL NEEDING U.S. FORCE ONLY TILL 1980, former President Park Chung Hee told the New York Times that he would need American forces only until 1980. Now, past pronouncements are catching up with the South Korean government. Increasingly, the U.S. Congress is questioning how long and how great our commitment should be. General Chun, very aware of these pressures, in using the lives of Kim Dae Jung, his 23 imprisoned supporters, and the thousands of other political prisoners in South Korea to bargain, not only for continued U.S. military support, but even for an increase!

The response to Kim's death sentence by hanging from Secretary of State Muskie was that the U.S. has "followed the court martial trial of Kim Dae Jung with intense interest and deep concern" and has "strong feelings," but since the case is subject to judicial review, the U.S. will have "no additional comment on the matter at this time." President Carter recently said that "the Koreans are not ready for democracy... according to their own judgement." I'm not sure how our "human rights" president could make such a judgement when at least 383 journalists have lost their jobs since General Chun made his press crackdown; when religious leaders, students, and others have been brutally tortured; when hundreds at Kwangju were brutally beaten and murdered for calling for a restoration of democracy; and when the runner-up in their last direct presidential election, Kim Dae Jung, is sentenced to death in a political trial denounced by the International Commission of Jurists and Amnesty International as a travesty of justice. It's getting hard to talk about democracy in South Korea, Mr. Carter!

Rodong Sinmun Hits Israel's Mil. Provocation against S. Lebanon

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) dated Mar. 31 hit Israel for its military provocations against Southern Lebanon, which is aggravating the situation in the Middle East.

Noting that due to the reckless aggressive manoeuvres of the Zionists against Southern Lebanon, the situation in that region is being further aggravated, the article says:

The military provocations of Israel against the Lebanese and Palestine peoples are being committed almost every day and its aggressive manoeuvres escalated. Today Isreal is virtually waging an undeclared war in Southern Lebanon.

The aggression and military provocations of Israel are wantonly violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and gravely jeopardising peace and security in the Middle East.

The intensified military provocations of Israel of late are mainly aimed to control the occupied Southern Lebanon, put down the just demand of the Lebanese government and people struggling to defend the unity of the country and keep this area under its domination as ever.

Through their repeated armed attacks on Southern Lebanon the Israeli aggressors attempt to threaten and blackmail Lebanon with "strength," bring her to her knees and prevent her from supporting the liberation struggle of the Palestine people.

The paper goes on:

Israel put up the treacherous separatists of Lebanon in the area under its occupation to fabricate the "free republic of Lebanon" and is constantly instigating them to military provocations against Southern Lebanon, by supplying them with weapons and ammunition.

In doing so Israel attempts to divided Lebanon and annex Southern Lebanon to its territory.

Such manoeuvres of the Zionists are based on their brigandish plan to build "the empire of Israel" by swallowing up for good the Arab lands it occupied in 1967 and annexing more Arab land.

The expanding aggressive manoeuvres of Israel against Southern Lebanon have created a grave situation in the Middle East. This arouses a deep concern among the Arab people and the world people.

For a fair settlement of the Middle East problem, Israel must immediately stop its aggressive manoeuvres against the Arab countries and withdraw from Southern Lebanon and all the Arab lands it occupies and the legitimate rights of the Palestine people must be restored.

This is the unanimous demand of the Arab people and the world people.

If Israel persistently follows the road of aggression, ignoring this demand, it will be further isolated from and rejected by the world people.

Israel's Political, Economic Crisis

Rodong Sinmun on Mar. 31 prints an article titled "Worsening Political and Economic Crisis of Israel."

The article says:

Zealously backed by the imperialists, the Zionists are persisting in their policy of aggression and war against the Arab countries.

Israel is infiltrating air pirates into Southern Lebanon every day to bomb the peaceful populated areas and mounting military attacks from the ground and sea, escalating its aggression on Lebanon. In an attempt to swallow up the occupied Arab lands, the Zionists are building "settlements" there on a large scale and trying hard to seize more Arab land. They are intensifying aggression and military provocations in the Middle East, murdering Arab people and constantly harassing peace there.

In a foolish attempt to build an "empire of Israel" in the Middle East, the Zionists are squandering a huge amount of money in the arms race and war preparations.

Pointing out that the Israeli aggressors are faced with a serious economic crisis, the paper continues:

The anti-popular policy of the Isreaeli aggressors bossed by Begin in bringing about great sufferings in the people's life. This causes increasing discontent among the people.

As they are intensifying the aggressive manoeuvres in defiance of the demand of the world people, the Zionists are strongly denounced, further isolated and rejected in the world.

Israel is sinking deeper and deeper in the inextricable quicksands within and without.

The bankruptcy of the home and foreign policies of Israel is further aggravating the contradictions and discord within the ruling circles.

They are disgracefully recriminating, shifting the responsibility for the bankruptcy of their policies onto each other and moves are coming to the surface to overthrow the Begin government.

No matter who may seize power Israel will be unable to extricate itself from a political and economic crisis but is bound to meet destruction in the end as long as it keeps following the road of aggression and war.

The U.S. clearly has the power to save Kim Dae Jung. We protect General Chun with our soldiers and our military equipment. We hold up his failing economy with our economic assistance and credits. Yet our government pretends to be helpless! The West Germans, Canadians and Australians have made it clear that they will cut their aid if the sentence is not commuted. The Japanese have announced they are considering the same. And our own Foreign Assistance Act requires a stoppage of aid to countries that systematically violate accepted international standards of human rights.

Last year, Nam Duk Woo, South Korea's new prime minister spoke at an Asia Society luncheon for U.S. business executives. In that speech he articulated what has become the clear policy of his and General Chon's regime:

"Political stability is the prerequisite for any economic development," he said. "After the downfall of Viet Nam in 1975, we were alarmed and took emergency political measures. These measures have caused considerable restrictions on political freedom. We do not have the same kind of political freedom that you do. But there are some overriding considerations. The strict application of western democracy fails to solve problems."

"A-Bomb Victims in White Chogori" (7)

Enveloped in Black, Hot Wave

O Ul Hak, 66 years old, female, restaurant keeper; residence of 3, Odori Higashi, Chuo-ku, Sapporo City; born at South Kyongsang Prov.; bombed at Ujina, Hiroshima City

(Continued from the previous issue)

I'm sorry I can't speak clearly. I feel sad as I can't hear well. If I could write how much I have suffered,.... Korean people, many of them, were brought to Hiroshima by ship. Hundreds and thousands of Koreans died here. Some of them died on the southern islands. Their names are unknown. The Japanese authorities ignored them. If I could do alone, I would appeal to them loudly. I was in Osaka at that time with my husband and three children. Japanese people, even young people could succeed in evading drafting orders. I want to appeal to the authorities, asking them why my husband was made a draftee though he had a family. No allowance was given us as a living expense. How could we live after our breadwinner had been taken away from as a draftee? We did not live in Osaka, but went to Hiroshima.

When we came to Hiroshima, we heard that Koreans would be taken to go to the South Sea islands. At Hiroshima I found many Koreans being brought there every day.

They couldn't speak Japanese and my husband was taken to Ube as an interpreter, where he was atom-bombed.

Before coming to Hiroshima, he worked at mines in Hokkaido. I married him at the age of 20. He was 21 years old.

My elder brother had been living in Osaka. My mother and I came to Osaka in order to take him back home. We had to live in Osaka, unable to return home. It was because my mother had wanted to know where my elder brother was that my mother came to Japan.

My husband was ordered to join the Akatsuki unit in Hiroshima in 1942. A large number of people in the Akatsuki unit were atom-bombed.

I was atom-bombed in front of Ujina police station, Hiroshima. I went out to buy potatoes for my children that day. When I was in front of the police station, a street car passed. Soon after the street car passed, I saw a flash. When I looked up at the sky, I saw something shaped like an egg dropping. While falling down, it exploded. The next moment, smoke rose high and I heard a terrific explosion. Houses were shaken violently and flattened. I remember all that happened in a moment ..... Black smoke rose.

An old woman and a man fell to the ground. I didn't fall. Something like a wind or like a wave dashed against my back from behind. Even now, I sometimes felt hot on my back. (Keloids still remain in her back.)

My Babies Died Like A-Bomb Victims

A man came out from the police station and told me to go to the square at Ujina. I said to him I had to return home in Hijiyama. I walked along on the railway track to Hijiyama. Electric wires were entwined like a cobweb. Avoiding them, I at last reached my home.

I found children buried under shelves. Fortunately, they were not injured. Other people were seriously injured. Few people were injured. Most people had their skulls broken or were injured on their heads. Some were buried under the crushed houses.

I gave birth to a baby in Osaka. I saw people burnt to death by the atom-bombing in Hiroshima. My baby had eruptions like a boatbug all over the body. When the eruptions were crushed, the baby's body looked like that of the killed by the atomic-bomb. In one week or 10 days the baby died. During the four years (1946, 1947, 1949 ...), my three babies all died in such a way. The son who graduated from Hokkaido University is the fourth who was born after I was atom-bombed. When he was born, I thought he would die, too. But, he suffered from no such eruptions on his body. He has been in good health so far.

I was hospitalized in February three years ago (1977) as I suffered from kidney and liver trouble. I can't work hard now. It is all right for me as I have lived most of my life time. But, I wish my son (the fourth son) will not suffer from radiation disease. If he should suffer from the after-effect of the atomic-bomb, I shall have to carry my regrets beyond the grave. My three children died of atomic-bomb disease. I wish at least my fourth son will survive.

I saw my babies died one after another just like the atom-bomb victims of Hiroshima. As a woman I was ashamed of giving birth to such babies. I can't tell others that I was atom-bombed in Hiroshima. I feel as if I committed a crime. I can't tell. If I express my feelings in Korean, it will be *"Kaum appuda* (my heart wrings)." In fact, it wrings my heart. So far I have tried to hide the fact. We have led a difficult life.

When my husband came to Osaka in the autumn of 1945 and fell ill, we were unable to make a living and to get him hospitalized. With the help of our cousins, he was hospitalized for two years. Three or four years later, he began to suffer seriously from kidney and liver trouble. He was at death's door and the doctor said he was hopeless. Thanks to medical treatment, however, he managed to get well. After coming to Hokkaido, I told nobody for several years that I had lived in Hiroshima. If I had said this, I would have felt very miserable. My husband died on June 19, 1961.

What I Want to Tell You ....

What I want to tell you is that the plight of the Korean people was the worst in Hiroshima. There are no records to tell how they were taken to Japan and what their names were.

When they died, no measures were taken for them. Their death was treated like that of cats or dogs. Even though a large number of Koreans were taken to Japan and died in such a way, no measures were taken. By contrast, when Japanese died as soldiers, pensions were granted the bereaved families to support them. But this was not the case with Koreans.

I want to receive livelihood protection allowances. The Japanese who did nothing, are on the dole. As a Korean I can't but think why all my family members had to die in such a way. My mother died of radiation disease. Now, my elder brother is suffering from radiation disease in Osaka..... My eldest daughter returned to our homeland with her husband. He was also suffering from atomic-bomb radiation disease here. He got well in the homeland. A grandchild wrote to me: "I feel sad whenever I think of my mother. My father got well thanks to medical treatment at the hospital. But my mother's atomic-bomb radiation disease is incurable."

She was hospitalized 10 times in Japan. In Hokkaido she was in a state hospital for 3 months. As she is not in good health, she can't work there. I want to say this loudly. Why is it that only my family members have to suffer?

I go to hospital once in two weeks. Previously I was in and out of hospital. Thanks to ginseng and "royal jelly" which I have taken for 10 years, I have maintained my health. With medicines given by the hospital alone, I wouldn't have been able to keep myself fit.

My daughter Seja is living in Tokyo. Her radiation disease is better than mine as she was in the house at that time. When I told her to take medical advice from a doctor on her disease, she rejected it. She doesn't want others to know that she is an A-bomb victim. Another daughter Michija is in Sapporo. So far she has had no symptoms of atomic-bomb radiation disease. I wonder when symptoms of the disease will appear in her. She received an atomic-bomb victims' certificate. The son doesn't receive it. I wonder he may have an atomic-bomb radiation disease.

While I was attending the hospital for 5-6 years, I was examined there. A doctor said in surprise, "You don't have red corpuscles but only white corpuscles." He gave me a medicine for producing red corpuscles. He recommended that I should be hospitalized. But I couldn't be.

Near the station next to Hiroshima (Yokokawa station on the Sanyo Line of the National Railways), there was a Korean village. A large number of Koreans lived there. The village was completely destroyed by the atom-bomb. The village consisted of shacks. One-third of the Koreans there were labor draftees. When my husband went to the Akatsuki unit after the atomic-bombing, he was the only Korean who had survived.

Japanese can live somehow as they have property or houses. However, Koreans have nothing. We don't afford to get informations on what happened to our compatriots. We scraped a living from day to day. My husband went there twice. But he didn't find anyone. This meant all the Koreans there had died. If my husband was to good health, he would have gone to Hiroshima to look for Korean survivors.

He used to tell me, "even if Koreans died in such a way, their death was not recognized as an 'official one'. Though their parents and sisters and brothers live, no pensions are given them."

The names and addresses of Japanese soldiers were registered in municipal offices. When they died, their bereaved families received notice with which to live on. We Koreans never receive such allowances.

The Korean A-bomb victims who returned to north and south Korea should be given medical treatment in Japan. Even the Japanese who entered Hiroshima City after the atomic-bombing can receive atomic-bomb victims' certificates. They receive medical treatment free of charge. The Japanese government should guarantee free medical treatment for Korean A-bomb victims. In south Korea there are many A-bomb victims who are suffering from radiation-caused illness. Their living and their medical expenses should be guaranteed by the Japanese government, too. The Japanese government should take the responsibility for those who are suffering from radiation disease. I never allow an atomic-bomb to be dropped on my fatherland. This should never be allowed. People the world over will oppose it. The U.S. should assume the responsibility for dropping the atomic-bomb. Why were we forced to do jobs which the Japanese refused to do?

(To be continued)

Korean Paintings "Bamboo"

By Ryu Dok Chang

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Mar. 12

* Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada met Li Jun Ok, DPRK ambassador to his country. The prime minister expressed full support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, saying that the friendly and cooperative relations between Grenada and Korea would be further developed.

Mar. 22

* Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre met the Foreign Ministry delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Jae Bong on a visit to Somalia. Saying that the national reunification cause of the Korean people led by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, will certainly end in victory, the Somali president expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunifications.

Mar. 23

* A 1981-82 working plan for scientific cooperation between the Academies of Sciences of the DPRK and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang.
* Yaya Bagayogo, Director of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, who is a Member of the National Assembly of the Republic of Mali, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Mar. 24

* An Gyong Chol, ambassador of the DPRK to Singapore paid a farewell call on Benjamin Henry Sheares, President of Singapore. The Singapore president stressed that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea should be achieved as early as possible.

Mar. 29

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and Vice-President of the DPRK, left Pyongyang by special plane to attend the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Mar. 30

* A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK, arrived in Valeta for a visit to Malta at the invitation of the party and government of the Republic of Malta.

Mar. 31

* Kosol Sindhvananda, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Apr. 1

* A railway delegation of the Soviet Union headed by A.A. Shramov, Deputy Director of the General Freight Department of the Transport Ministry of the Soviet Union, arrived in Pyongyang by train to attend a meeting for an agreement on trade freight transport plan for 1981 between the DPRK and the Soviet Union.
* Li Xiannian, Vice-Chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China met at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing a government cultural delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim,U Jong on a visit to China.

Apr. 2

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Gyong Ryon, Member of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, left Pyongyang to attend the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. **(KCNA)**

Parliamentary Elections Chon's Venture to Give Legality to His Junta

It was announced in Seoul that the ruling Democratic Justice Party headed by Chon Du Hwan had been returned to form a safe majority in the Mar. 25 national assembly election by winning 151 votes as anticipated.

Both "presidential and parliamentary elections", all observers here agree, are meaningless as it is a mockery of democracy made by the Chon junta to provide a rationale for its seizure of power and perpetuate itself in power.

An emergency alert was proclaimed throughout south Korean beginning March 24 a day before the election to the national assembly. All the police were ordered to keep order by severely punishing any offender.

It is no doubt that a fair election cannot be expected since all the political foes and opposition figures have been purged.

Gen. Chon took the following steps for their election farce:

Under the pretext of removing a possible source of sedition, they prosecuted and searched former leading members of the United Socialist Party and walked off without warrants candidates of the National Party and other parties.

–In major districts of Seoul and other cities, police patrol units were reinforced. Special forces were brought into industrial centres and secret police surround polling stations.

–Voters were forced to support candidates of the Democratic Justice Party and offered cash, soap and towels.

–Voters were dragged to the polls and those who were reluctant to go out were taken there by military trucks, military boats, buses and street cleaning cars under the name of "service."

–Even mourners at the funeral ceremonies, lunatics and blind men were transported by trucks to the booths.

Those who want democracy were strictly prevented from running as candidates. Only those faithful to Gen. Chon were allowed to be nominated as candidates.

This is exactly what they called a "fair election."

Obviously, throughout the election, "Team Spirit 81" was being staged.

Observers in Seoul reported that the people were very cynical about the elections because the results of the "elections" were a foregone conclusion.

Prior to the "presidential" election, Chon lifted martial law. But he had banned all serious opponents from running against him. The contest was an indirect process so that Chon could not lose. Even without martial law, his powers give him dictatorial control comparable to it. He banned all public protests. Strikes are not allowed. Hundreds of reporters were fired and he forced the consolidation of news outlets so that the junta controls all news sources. The mistreatment and torture of political prisoners are continuing.

The former head of the banned New Democratic Party said in an interview with New York Times that the elections are meaningless under these circumstances.

"With the Chon Du Hwan regime of military fascist dictatorship left alone, a fair election cannot be expected nor there can be a peaceful transfer of power nor can the democratic freedom and rights be achieved," Rodong Sinmun said in its March 25 issue.

Attempt on Reagan's Life: Sick American Society

The assassination attempt against President Ronald Reagan strongly suggests that America is incurably sick and in the historic mold of derangement. America is on the verge of breakup as a workable and governable nation, far from determined to be reborn as a strong country.

The attempt on the life of Reagan has brought home to the world the irrelevance of the Rapid Deployment Force or a huge crash arms buildup plan to keeping the American nation together. No one sees any reason to attack the United States which means another world war with thermonuclear holocaust. Without any attack from outside, the American nation is crumbling from within.

The American people, better known as "the lonely crowds," are "white, male, withdrawn, a loner, no girlfriends, either unmarried or a failure at marriage, unable to work steadily," in the words of the New York Times. In their society they are pitted against each other, man against wife, children against parents and teachers, citizens against institutions in a "dog eats dog" fashion.

Yet this is the tradition which brought about the United States: guns and money. While the country was in the process of endless expansion toward the West frontiers, then across the Pacific to Asia, the tradition worked, but it has begun to backfire since the American Empire reached its limits as a world power with no more easy access to the world's cheap labor, raw materials and markets.

The Daily Telegraph wrote the persistence of gun laws suggests the United States is far from healthy. In many respects, America is retreating to medieval times, a Rand Corp. terrorist expert Brian Jenkins said. There are about 50 million guns in the hands of over 200 million Americans. There are even 18-gun families whose homes are like fortress. In 1979 alone, more than 21,000 people died from handgun-related murders and accidents.

According to The Pacific Stars and Stripes April 5, the Treasury Department says private citizens own at least 140 million rifles, shotguns and handguns, an increase of 50 million in the last ten years, or a 36 percent increase in weapons ownership.

Time, Mar. 23, wrote: "roughly one out of every three households in the U.S. was directly affected by some kind of serious crime last year. Rare is the American who does not personally know at least one victim of violence." Every 24 minutes, a murder is committed somewhere in the U.S.; every ten seconds a house is burgled, every seven minute a woman is raped. "Crime is as American as Jesse James."

With almost every second family breaking up as a result of divorce, children see no future. Every year at least one million children run away from home. As the Pacific Stars and Stripes quoted April 6 Carl Rowan. "Whereas only 7 percent of our young adults and tried marijuana in 1960, more than 60 percent said they had tried it in 1979." Nearly two of out of five high school seniors have used an illicit drug other than marijuana. Mr. Rowan said "overall, the use of illicit substances by American youth is probably higher than in any other industrialized nation in the world."

Chon Is Called "Murderer of Kwangju": Mr. Forward

Mr. Roy Forward, an Australian scholar who taught in Tokyo University, visited south Korea from March 2 to 7 at a time when Gen. Chun Du Hwan was inaugurated as a new yusin strongman. He told The People's Korea Gen. Chon was called a "murderer of Kwangju" and that there was no rejoicing in the "presidential inauguration." Excerpts:

Q. ***What brought you to south Korea?***

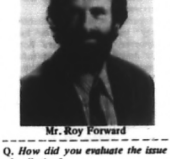
A. To check things by my own observation and to give myself general background impressions of the country. It's very dangerous to do this. I think it is always important to gonna have a look to yourself. Especially, I wanted to be there, especially in Kwangju at the time when Chon was inaugurated.

Q. ***What did you see in Kwangju?***

A. The Korea Times said that there were celebrations all over the country. But there were no celebrations in Kwangju. Curfew was lifted for the first time, for a very long time. But there was no purpose. Nothing was happening. The people didn't celebrate. In a cafe where I was eating, the television was showing Chon. The setting was in Seoul. I said to people eating around me, "What do you think of him?" They were calling him a "murderer of Kwangju." "No one here likes him," they said. They all agreed that they did not like him.

Q. ***Did you talk with people in Kwangju?***

A. I knew the extent of the uprising and terrible bloodshed. And I know people are still in jail and suffering because of this and many have lost relatives. People I talked to there are not apart from intense dislike of Chon, which I'vetreadymentioned. The students a talked to in Kwangju talked about the crisis and knew what had happended very accurately. I suspected that the influential members of the student movement were in jail. No one said that they were happy with the present regime. Simply they put up with it. Nearly a year ago a lot of people were killed and a lot of people jailed. It was a long time ago. Why should I come now? More exact, there was disappointment. It was very easy to be cynical about the whole things. Because absolutely there was no public rejoicing at all. They looked cynical. They looked not pleased. They disliked him (Chon). They were ordinary people. And the flags for the polls were obviously put up by government officials. It was all government-arranged.



Mr. Roy Forward

Q. ***What did you hear of the Kwangju trial and the Kim Dae Jung trial?***

A. People were very vague about those trials. Obviously, they cannot trust me. Why should they trust me? I had no introduction. They didn't know me. I might be a CIA operative. They had no reason to trust me. Naturally, they were very vague about their political opinions.

Q. ***Did you notice any sign of democratic political activity?***

A. None. In south Korea political activity is not possible. You cannot organize. All leading democratic opponents were in jail.

Q. ***What was your impressions of the Koreans as a whole?***

A. It was a great pleasure in being there in terms of people. I found the people different from Japanese. They were much more honest and direct. There was no artificial politeness which you get in Japan.

Q. ***What do you think of south Korean tourism?***

A. Tourist literature put out by the government is fantastically exaggerated. What they describe for tourists there, I think, is grossly exaggerated. To the Japanese tourists it is a great place. It seems to me that south Korea is almost nothing left of ancient traditional society. Everything seems either to be stolen or destroyed. It is not a beautiful country in terms of what you expected American tourists wanted to see.

Q. ***How did you evaluate the issue of pollution?***

A. What I was really interested in was the affect of industrial revolution on the lives of the people. It seems to me that the whole country was being messed up by the kind of urban industrial development that was going on. It is turning Korea into a hopeless place to live. That is just a terrible example of what big government and big business and overseas capital can do mess up the country. And it seems to me that although it may develop economically in one sense and it will develop industry. But it's not benefitting the people. The lives of the people will be increasingly ugly and impoverished, so will be the living conditions and working conditions. South Korea is really in the process of being destroyed.

(Continued from page 1)

Lucio Luzzatto charged the Japanese authorities with having prevented a delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) from attending the conference.

The conference was co-sponsored by the Algerian preparatory committee for the conference and the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The similar conferences were held in Brussels in February, 1977 and in Tokyo, in November, 1978.

The New York Times Interview:

Kim Yong Sam Pictures Elections "Meaningless"

Kim Yong Sam, former leader of the banned New Democratic Party told New York Time's correspondent Henry Scott Stokes that the Mar. 25 elections for the "national assembly" were meaningless and that Gen. Chon has established an incomparable tighter grip on south Korea than did his predecessor Pak Jung Hi. Here are excerpts from his interview:

Kim Young Sam, a leading politician under house arrest here since the military takeover last May, says that the regime of President Chun Doo Hwan has curtailed freedom of speech, has seized direct control of all media and rules South Korea by fear.

Mr. Kim, 53, spoke on the eve of Wednesday's parliamentary elections – the first held under Gen. Chun – in an interview at his heavily guarded home in Seoul.

The former leader of the banned New Democratic Party was considered a possible candidate for the presidency until he was confined to his home May 17, when the army, under the control of Gen. Chun, imposed martial law. Since then, Mr. Kim has had no opportunity until now to meet the Korean or foreign press.

Mr. Kim dismissed Wednesday's elections for a new 276-seat National Assembly as "meaningless" and maintained that Gen. Chun himself had selected the leaders of the new parties, which were organized under stringent legislation, amounting to virtual martial law.

'No Real Opposition'

"The elections are, unfortunately, meaningless under these circumstances because there is no real opposition," Mr. Kim said:

"Chun decides who comes out to run in these elections," he said, "so what difference do the elections make?" Mr. Kim was alluding to the leadership of the Democratic Justice Party, the new progovernment group. It is controlled by Kwon Jung Dahl, a former colonel in the Defense Security Command, which was headed by Gen. Chun.

Mr. Kim shrugged when he was asked about Yoo Chi Song, who heads the second largest party in the new elections, the Democratic Korea Party, an ostensible opposition group. A Western political analyst in Seoul has commented that "there is good evidence that the opposition doesn't want to win."

Voters cast ballot in Wednesday's direct elections in 92 two-member constituencies, for which there are 634 candidates. The device seen as ensuring a victory by Mr. Kwun's group is a rule providing that the party that wins the most seats in these contests will automatically be given two-thirds of the remaining 92 Assembly seats, with the rest divided proportionally among the other parties.

Mr. Kim said that Gen. Chun had established an "incomparably" tighter grip on South Korea than did President Park Chung Hee, who was assassinated in October, 1979.

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